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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR 25 September 1952

SUBJECT Merchant Marine Agitation on 19th Congress
and Five Year Plan

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SOURCE [REDACTED] STATSPEC

To all ships chlm to Secretary of Party organization:

Acquaint members of your organizations with the project of the directives
of the 19th Congress of the all-Union Communist Party concerning the Five Year
Plan and the text concerning the alteration of the Party statutes. After care-
ful study of the project of directives organize meetings:

1. An open meeting with agenda containing a report by the Secretary
on the directives of the Five Year Plan. Take careful stock of the work
aboard your ship and carry resolutions.

2. A closed meeting with agenda containing a report by the Secretary
on the project of alteration of the Party statutes. Organize extensive
discussion and carry resolutions.

We draw attention to the necessity for careful preparation of the meetings,
the arrangement of active addressees and free criticism of the projects of the
directives of the 19th Party Congress. Hold the first meeting in the period
preceding September 10, and the second in the period preceding September 25.
(One sentence unintelligible - appears to be a request for the cabling to base
of information on the criticisms made during the meeting.)

Furthermore, hold a general ship's meeting for the study of the project
of the directives of the Five Year Plan - take down obligations of the crew.

Confirm receipt.

530 chplm Oleshkevich

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STATINTL

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COUNTRY: COMMUNIST CHINA

SUBJECT: INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

DIST DATE 10 OCT 52

DATE: Sept. 15 - 21, 1952

SOURCE: Monitored Broadcasts

4 Pages

CPW Report No. 40-A -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Sept. 15 - 21, 1952)

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According to Hofei (Sept. 16) the Anhwei SSFA held a party to welcome Chinese cultural troupe members returned from the USSR before they started their tour to tell the Chinese about the advantage of life in the Soviet Union.

4. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Mukden (Sept. 20) quoted a TUNGPEI JIH PAO article by the director of the Chinese-Changchun Railway Mukden office in saying the Russians had not only "given China" the physical property of the railway, but also "valuable techniques in railway operation." Mukden reported (Sept. 21) that the head of the Chinese-Changchun Railway, at a rally of 1,300 workers celebrating the "success of the Moscow talks," said that before their departure the Russians "promised to teach all their progressive experiences to their Chinese comrades."

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 17) quoted Northeast labor federation officials as saying the workers of the Northeast had "mastered advanced Soviet techniques," and gave the Chinese-Changchun Railway as an outstanding example.

According to Peking in numeral code (Sept. 20), Northeast industry during the final stages of the war and immediately after produced only 20 percent as much as in 1943, but gains had been tremendous during the past 3 years. The Japanese stole the Nation's wealth and refused to teach their skills to Chinese workers, but now Russians urged the workers to emulate Soviet progressive experiences.

Shanghai (Sept. 21) quoted the CHIEH FANG JIH PAO in reporting that banking accounting in Shanghai had become 70 percent more efficient through adoption of the Soviet system. Peking asserted in numeral code (Sept. 20) that in Sinkiang, under the guidance of the People's Liberation Army units, exceptional achievements had been recorded in conservancy work by use of Soviet methods.

5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking, Mukden, Wuhan, and Kunming (Sept. 15) broadcast the International Scientific Commission report on American bacteriological warfare. Peking added that "North Koreans had been successful in combating germ warfare this summer." Peking in numeral code (Sept. 16) ordered all regional and provincial newspapers to carry the report Sept. 17, and said radio stations would broadcast it continuously for 5 days.

Hangchow said (Sept. 16) that medical circles had issued statements supporting the report. Sian, Wuhan, Hangchow, Foochow, Wuhsi, Mukden, Chungking, Kunming, Dairen, and Shanghai (Sept. 17-19) reported meetings and statements by people in all circles indorsing the report and demanding action against the Americans.

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 18) quoted the All-China Federation of Labor as saying: "American aggressors should halt their bacteriological warfare in Korea and Northeast China immediately; otherwise they will suffer the consequences of their own actions." The All-China Federation of Democratic Women stated: "The killing of innocent civilians, women, and children in China and Korea will intensify the hatred of women and mothers for the Americans, who are destroying humanity." An SSFA statement said: "The peoples of the entire world are rallying around the peace camp, with the USSR at its head."

Peking stated in numeral code (Sept. 16) that Americans again had violated the neutrality of the Panmunjom area by dropping "slandorous" leaflets, and added (Sept. 21) that the use of poison gas artillery shells by Americans had aroused the indignation of Korean and Chinese Army units.

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6. (2c) Trade Problems:

Peking announced (Sept. 20) that the China Import-Export Company had been communicating with the Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Association in an effort to implement the June 1 trade agreement with Japan. Nan Han-chen, chairman of the Intertrade Promotion Committee, had called for a "speedy and satisfactory carrying out of the agreement," and invited a Japanese trade delegation to Peking to discuss the matter.

Shanghai asserted (Sept. 18) that Kuomintang mismanagement had reduced Fukien tea production from its former 270,000 piculs to 50,000, but it now had reached 88,000, and plans called for production in excess of the prewar record within 2 years.

7. (3b) Acceptance of Communist Dogma:

Sian reported (Sept. 20) that Shensi had 75,500 newspaper reading groups, or three to each village, enrolling about 10 percent of the villagers. Chinchow asserted (Sept. 16) that with completion of their indoctrination course, local teachers had corrected their thinking; now gladly accepted the leadership of the working class; and active elements from among the teachers had been "promoted to cadres."

8. (3c) Strengthening Party Controls:

Shanghai (Sept. 15) quoted Wo Ko-chien, East China Party leader, as explaining that the history of the Chinese Communist Party was one of struggle between deviationists and adherents of the true theory of Marxist-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung had "corrected the deviationists" to gain victory, but all loyal Party members must fight deviationism, as well as reveal and correct their own mistakes. A Party member who was not completely loyal would "eventually lose his morality and become an enemy of the people."

Shanghai added (Sept. 20) that the East China Party had completed plans for political indoctrination of low-level cadres. Shanghai said (Sept. 17) that in the East China Party organization the number of Party cadres had trebled in the past 3 years but still was insufficient to meet the need.

9. (3d) Manipulation of Businessmen:

Shanghai announced (Sept. 20) that local business groups had organized tax committees to supervise collection and payment of income taxes. Businessmen would check on each other and report evasions to authorities for action.

10. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Chungking stated (Sept. 20) that the southwest agricultural production office had called for a correction of the erroneous thinking of peasants, who thought that higher production would mean higher taxes, and were reluctant to be known as model farmers. Peking reported in numeral code (Sept. 20) that cadres were warned at a Sinkiang land reform meeting to respect minority customs and rights to confiscate only land formerly obtained through exploitation; and refrain from confiscation of landlords' livestock, regardless of size of herds.

11. (4) Sino-Japanese Relations:

Peking in numeral code (Sept. 21) bitterly attacked the Japanese Government for refusing visas to Peking peace conference delegates, accusing the Yoshida regime of cooperating with the United States to remilitarize Japan for Far East aggression. Peking asserted (Sept. 17) that Japan's secret service organization held a high-level meeting to plan the sending of secret agents to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and other areas. Peking (Sept. 21) quoted PRAVDA as criticizing Yoshida for dissolving the Diet.

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